

CALIFORNIA
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The Frontier Guardian.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1849.
Tremendous Rear!
One Hundred and Sixty-three Guns at Kansasville, for Gen. Taylor, on Monday, the day of his Inauguration!!
The hundred and sixty-three electoral votes given in favor of the guardian of the nation's honor, spoke as loudly in the ears of the American people, as the hundred and sixty-three guns did in the ears of the citizens of this town. They made the ground tremble, jorred out some of our "chinking and dabling," and disturbed the glass not a little. May a wise and merciful Providence guide the hand in which the political destinies of the nation are placed! May mercy, justice and equal rights, be the landmarks to which, shall be ever directed, the discerning eye of the nation's chosen. He whose vision, courage, and power, failed not on the gory battlefield in an enemy's hand, will hardly fail him in the Presidential Chair. Heaven grant that they may not!
Please Call at this Office.
Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Platte, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Mississippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare a small.
Bro. THOMAS GILLET, of Savannah, Mo., is disappointed from our church. We are not so anxious for our members to oppose the religion of others, as we are to have them honor our own. Let others be cautioned by this individual example; and if they wish their religion honored, let them honor it themselves. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father which is in heaven."
No mail here for the last two weeks. The passage must be stopped up below. We don't know but that we may be so "hard up," that we shall be obliged to fill up with "Jew David's," Hebrew Plaster, or some other medicine that possesses virtue enough to make a young man out of an old one, and have enough left to make a little dog.
Not Gone Yet.
We are sorry to learn that the St. Louis mail is still at St. Joseph. The regular mail or rather, irregular mail, could not be depended upon in consequence of the deep snow; and for some reason, unaccountable to us, the mail is very irregular, even when the roads are good.
The first and second numbers of the Guardian, designed for St. Louis, may be found at SMITH & BROTHERS in St. Joseph. We attempted to get them through by private conveyance, but have been unsuccessful. We attach blame to no one; but the "fates" seem to be against our subscribers in St. Louis, getting their papers. Will Mr. TOWNSEND, our agent at St. Joseph, take the two bundles of the Guardian at SMITH & BROTHERS, and forward them the first safe opportunity to St. Louis?
The Mail.
According to present arrangements, the mail from this place to St. Joseph, and consequently to St. Louis is detained one week at High Creek, a little north of Liden; and we think our inward mail is detained there also one week. This is a great detriment to our business, and throws us one week behind the time. We have, in consequence of this detention, been under the necessity of sending a private mail to St. Joseph several times, to get our matter off in season.
We are glad, however, to see some measures on foot to remedy this evil. We heartily wish them success. The interests of this upper country require a speedy and direct communication to St. Joseph and to St. Louis, and we trust the Postmaster General will make the necessary alterations.
Soap Making.
Is there not some person in this county who can go into the above business, supply the market, and convert into silver and gold, the materials that are now thrown away. This is a good business in places where the stock costs double to what it would here; and it is imported from Boston, St. Louis and from other parts. It is not good to buy the manufactures of other places, and throw away our own materials for manufacturing equally as good an article. Save your ashes, and save your grease; and let the soap boilers lead off!
Fire.
The dwelling house of Mr. Hiram Bennett, residing in Springfield Branch was entirely, with its contents, consumed by fire on the night of the 2nd inst. Mr. Bennett having gone to a debating school, and his wife having gone to a neighbor's to spend the evening, there were none at home to arrest the progress of the fire.
Mr. Bennett, we learn, is a poor man, but industrious;—had just returned from Missouri with the avails of his winter's labor in various articles of provision &c. which were all consumed. His loss is supposed to be about \$200. This was his all. We hope our citizens will contribute to aid the sufferer, and make up to him his loss, at least so far as can be. Let this be a warning to other families not to leave their dwellings alone, particularly in the night. Watch with care the fire in your cabins!
Information Wanted.
Our Eastern Mail is due here on Friday, and why is it detained until the following Sunday or Monday? Is not the carrier, or his surety, responsible for this delay? It will not do, particularly when the weather is comparatively mild.
Error Corrected.
Mr. Rich, the owner of the team that hauled the pork from the Mission House at Bellevue, has, with Mr. Brimhall, been to see us. We believe Mr. Brimhall strictly honest in his conclusions; but from the good character that Mr. Rich has heretofore sustained, through thick and thin, (and we have taken as little pains to find it out) we cannot believe that he participated in the pork transaction at all.
Mr. Woolley had a wagon, and Mr. Rich, his neighbor, owned a team, and they exchanged to accommodate one another. In this way Woolley obtained Mr. Rich's team, when he (Rich) was gone from home. We therefore think, on close examination, that friend Rich is not guilty, in any way; but his team passed a rigid examination before the Magistrate, and was acquitted, and we think justly and honorably.
Snow! Snow!! Snow!!!
March came in with a bitter cold and snow storm, and has kept it up, at intervals, until the 6th inst. which was a very pleasant day. Sleighting begins to fill a little in town.
Lady Byron, the wife of the poet, has made a donation to Frederick Douglass, formerly a runaway slave, of ten pounds.

To Emigrants.
Emigrants to this place, by the Missouri River, should land at Council Point, some three miles above Trading Point or Bellevue. CHARLES BASS resides there—and to him should our friends make application for information immediately on landing. This is the most eligible point on the river for the accommodation of emigrants to get removed to their friends in the various settlements in this region, and also the nearest point to this place.
For the Frontier Guardian.
SENIORVILLE BRANCH, Feb. 25, 1849.
Mr. Editor: Is compliance with your request in your most valuable paper to obtain a few more subscribers to keep you afloat, I have cleared my garments and that too, without the most distant hope of getting one new subscriber. I admit that I am no orator, but naturally slow of speech. I have tried to read your "Roadside Confab" to some, but it meets with little else than a hearty laugh. I would here remark that I did not read the above in my own paper, but was under the painful necessity of borrowing my neighbors. I am aware that some think it is wrong to lend a paper, and I think so too, in a general way. But Saints that would cheat the editor of his dues, and borrow of thee, "turn thou not away." I should be very much gratified to read your papers, but understanding that my neighbors who take the paper do not like to lend, while those who do not take them like very well to borrow, I therefore cannot read my paper without denying my good neighbors the loan of it, and that I will not do. But I subscribe for a second paper on purpose to loan to my good neighbors and friends. If all your subscribers will do this, I think, in all probability, you will be able to keep from sinking. You will receive in this, pay for six months, and think by this means the general news of the times will be pretty well circulated among our poor brethren, and friends who are not able to take the paper.
SAMUEL J. BURGESS.
For the Frontier Guardian.
INDIAN TERRITORY, Feb. 21, 1849.
The past winter has been unusually protracted and severe in this part of the country. Everything much exposed to its influence, has had its capacity to endure its blighting away, severely tested. Several Indians have been heard from on the Plains, who have fallen victims to the severity of its grasp. The Omahas have lost nearly, if not quite all their horses. A part of the tribe is now encamped somewhere on the Horn; they are in a state of great privation and suffering, and have been obliged to kill their dogs for food.
D. E. R.
For the Guardian.
INDIAN TERRITORY, Feb. 20, 1849.
It is a common practice among traders in the Indian country, to send men to Indian encampments while on their hunting excursions, for the purpose of buying furs and skins, when there is no competition to operate against their sordid interests.
An expedition of four Indian men was fitted out a short time since by Mr. PAPAN and sent out to the Omaha encampment, on the Horn. They were sent on without even an extra blanket to shield themselves from the piercing cold and searching blast. One froze to death on the way—the other three, although badly frozen, have made out to return. One was so severely frozen that doubts are entertained of his recovery.
To whose account is this suffering and death chargeable? Surely, to the one who set on foot an enterprise attended with such imminent hazard—to the one that sent out these men to buffet the winter's blast, without making the needful provision for their comfort and safety. He must answer for the lives of those who perish in consequence of exposure incurred to gratify his lust for gain. No man has a right to hazard the lives of his fellow-men by unnecessary exposure for the sake of gold! When life is at stake then it may be put to hazard in efforts to save it—but not for the sake of gain.
D. E. R.
Extra Pay.
By the following from the St. Joseph Gazette, our Mormon boys will discover that "Uncle Sam" has not forgotten them; but will cash over at this place sometime during this month. Good!
Notice to the Mormon Battalion of Volunteers.
The undersigned is now prepared to pay the Volunteers of the Mormon Battalion, their Extra pay, at this place, and for that purpose will remain at this post, until the close of the present month—where claimants can apply.
Powers of Attorney must in all cases be sworn to before a Magistrate, in Duplicate—and the official character of the Magistrate must be certified to, by the Clerk of the County or Circuit Court, with his seal attached.
The testimony of two credible witnesses, before a Magistrate, that the individual claiming, is the identical person who served, and that he was honorably discharged, will be required—they must further swear that they are disinterested—the official character of the Magistrate must also be certified to, by the Clerk of the Court with the seal of his Office.
The oath of identity must accompany the power of Attorney in each case. Administrator's cannot receive. This gratuity goes, first to the widow, second to the children, third to the father and mother, and fourth to the brothers and sisters. Duly-qualified Guardians can draw for Minors.
No payments can be made at Council Bluffs, until some time in March next—so that all who desire payment now, can receive it at this Office, by attending to the above requirements.
THOMAS S. BRYANT.
Paymaster U. S. Army.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT LEVENWORTH, Feb. 10, '49.
EARTHQUAKE IN THE AZORES.—The Boston Times publishes an extract from a letter dated St. Michael's, December 3d, from which we learn that a series of earthquakes had occurred among the Azore Islands, during the previous month. Seven shocks were felt in St. Michael's in one night. One shock, on the night of the 4th of November, was very violent. At the west end of the island many houses and part of a church were thrown down. The city of Angra, in Terceira, was nearly destroyed; and such of the inhabitants as were able to do so were leaving the island.
Catch not too soon at an offence, nor give too easy way to anger. The one shows a weak judgment, the other a perverse nature.

For the Frontier Guardian.
Ope and Omaha Mission.
February 28, 1849.
Ms. Editor: This mission was established by the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, of the U. S." in the fall of the year 1846. The Rev. Edmund McKinney and wife were appointed to take charge of the station. When they arrived at the scene of their future labors, they found no habitation to shelter themselves from the cold night wind, or the drenching storm. The best shelter that they were able to procure for a temporary residence, was an open porch, attached to the dwelling house occupied by the Indian agent, Maj. John Miller; which, being temporarily enclosed, by means of blankets, &c., served as a shelter, while a small log house was being erected, to afford a more comfortable habitation for the winter. The winter proved to be severe, and not having made sufficient provision for it, much inconvenience and suffering was necessarily endured. The inconveniences under which the Mission family found it necessary to commence their labors were such as to put their faith and courage to a severe test.
In the spring of 1827, Walter Lowrie, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Board, while on a visit to the Indian Missions established among the different tribes by the Presbyterian Board, visited this place, and, in company with the Rev. Mr. McKinney and his assistant, went to see the Ope and Omaha Indians, at their villages, for the purpose of viewing their situation; and, conferring with them upon the subject of their condition and wants. They were received kindly by the chiefs, and allowed to communicate freely with the people. They found them poor, wretched and despairing—the miserable heirs of want and sorrow—with no cheering hopes for the future. Game had become scarce, and was every year becoming more difficult to procure. The lean figure of famine frequently visited them in their idle reveries, and threw its gloomy shadow over the future. The white men seemed to inspire their confidence, and to awaken a hope that they could flee to him, as a refuge from want and despair. Their beautiful children were more cheerful; the future seemed to throw no gloomy hue over their minds. They were amusing themselves with the trifles of the passing moment—living in ignorance of the great purpose of their being—making no provisions for the wants of the soul—laying up no treasure in heaven. The situation of these poor children, awakened the sympathies of the Secretary, and opened the fountain of pity in his heart, and his soul ascended to the great Father of spirits in behalf of these poor, naked, ignorant and perishing children. He felt as though he could willingly endure poverty and toil, in bringing them within the sheltering branches of the tree of knowledge; that they might become acquainted with their origin and destiny, and to learn that they, in common with the children of the white man, were the children of the infinite Father, who loves them, and longs to see them assimilated to Himself in thought and affection, and to manifest the divine spirit in their lives. He felt as though something must be done; and, though without authority to commit the Board to the expense of erecting buildings for a boarding school, his faith lead him to decide upon taking that important step. It was decided to erect buildings sufficiently spacious for a boarding school consisting of fifty scholars, with all the necessary assistance to keep it in perfect operation.
The building is a massive structure of logs, and is probably the largest and best specimen of log house architecture to be found in the western world. It is sixty-four feet long and twenty-seven feet wide, with two wings about twenty by thirty feet; and two stories throughout. It contains two rooms about eighteen by fourteen feet each, for the use of the heads of the Institution; two spacious rooms adjoining the children's sleeping rooms, for the use of the male and female assistants. The children's sleeping rooms, occupy the whole of the upper story of the main building. There are two large sleeping rooms for the use of persons in the employ of the mission. One spare room, for the accommodation of visitors. A sewing room for girls eighteen by seventeen feet. The dining room is situated in the middle of the lower part of the main building, and is twenty-seven feet square. The school room is twenty-seven by eighteen feet. With one or two exceptions, the rooms are well lighted, and can be easily ventilated. The kitchen and battery are spacious and convenient. It is intended to erect a wash house and bakery, in the spring, which plan will greatly facilitate those important branches of labor. The Mission buildings, garden and play ground, are all enclosed by a massive picket fence of logs nine feet high. The yard includes an area of about three acres.
The Mission has a beautiful farm of twenty seven acres broken and enclosed by an excellent fence. This, when properly cultivated, will afford a large amount of provisions for the use of the family. When the spring opens, it is intended to extend the boundaries of the farm, so as to afford room for a pasture.
The school was opened the 27th of January 1848, with only one Indian boy. Since that

time we have received forty children; eleven, for seasons which I cannot now state, have left since the opening of the school, which now numbers only thirty: twenty-six boys and four girls. The school is taught by Miss Martha E. Higley, a member of the Mission. The children are taught from the English spelling book, according to the method usually pursued in schools of white children. They have made good progress in the spelling book, and some of the older ones are making progress in writing, and numbers. They make excellent progress in music, which is taught them by the Principle of the Institution. Moral and religious instruction is communicated orally by the aid of an interpreter.
The management of an Institution like this, in the midst of a heathen people, is attended with no small difficulty and trial; but when performed in obedience to the dictates of God's spirit, it is a labor which brings with it great reward.
D. E. R.
A magnificent dinner was given to Gen. TAYLOR, at the Louisville Hotel, on the 12th. Many distinguished persons were present from Kentucky and other States—among them Senator Shields. The Mayor of the city presided. After dinner, toasts were given. The fifth in regular order was:—
Gen. Zachary Taylor.—In his birth a Virginian—in his boyhood and early manhood a Kentuckian—his glorious achievements upon his country's battle fields have made him the common property of the nation, and his wisdom and virtue will render him as Chief Magistrate of a great republic, the benefactor of the world.
This sentiment was received with great enthusiasm. The General responded to it in the following speech:—
Mr. President and Gentlemen—I am sincerely obliged to you for the complimentary toast which has just been read, and for the reception it has met with from the company here assembled. I have not deserved the praises lavished upon my past services; and the suggestions made in relation to the future are more flattering than any hope I have found myself enabled to indulge.
I am indeed a Virginian by birth; but I removed to this country when it was still a part of that ancient Commonwealth. Whilst I venerate the State of my nativity, it is here that I spent the days of my youth, and all the associations of boyhood and early manhood are connected with the scenes which surround me.
I have always disclaimed a large share of the merit of the achievements upon the battle field you so kindly noticed, as justly due to the gallant soldiers (volunteers and regulars) whom I had the good fortune to command.
In regard to the new line of duties to which I have been assigned, it may be allowed me, who have spent more than forty years in a different service, to distrust my ability to meet the expectations of the public. The intelligent freemen of the Union have signified their desire to see the administration of public affairs brought nearer to the principles and practices of our first Presidents. It will be my aim to do their will. Whatever errors I shall commit in the discharge of this high trust will be attributed to the head and not to the heart; for I rely upon the partiality which conferred the highest station on earth upon me, to construe, in a spirit of forbearance, my acts whilst filling an office for which I had no aspirations. I declined being a candidate for Presidency till a sense of duty constrained me to yield to the wishes of the people. May I not hope that those who conferred this great honor upon me without solicitation on my part, will do me the justice to believe that I shall serve them with an eye single to the best interests of the whole country. If I shall be able in any degree, to equal the expectations of my countrymen, it will amply compensate me for my labor or inquietude I may have to undergo.
I again thank you for this generous and enthusiastic demonstration, and in conclusion permit me to offer the following sentiment:
The People of Kentucky.—Unsurpassed by any other in intelligence, virtue, or valor.
The seventh toast was as follows:
Henry Clay.—We hail with high hope his return to the old theatre of his glory. His fame, like the burning bush of Moses, has remained unconsumed amid the flames that have encircled it.
This sentiment called forth a tremendous and long continued burst of enthusiasm.
Among the volunteers, was one by C. M. Thurston:
Gen. James Shields.—A brilliant jewel from the Emerald Isle—a gentleman and a soldier. His adopted country delight to honor him.
Gen. Shields responded to this sentiment, and at the close of his speech gave the following toast:
Your Distinguished Guest, Gen. Zachary Taylor.—May his administration redound as much to the glory and good of his country as his victories have to her honor and renown.
DIFFICULTY AT TAMPIO.—Our contemporaries, the Delta and Crescent, of yesterday, speak of a difficulty that has occurred between Captain Carr, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Gen. Garay, Commandant at Tampico. The latter peremptorily ordered Capt. Carr to quit the Mexican territory in twenty-four hours. Our countryman indignantly refused, alleging his being subject to no commands except those of his Government; on which General Garay made a display of military force. At this juncture, the United States steamer Saratoga appeared off the port, when Mr. Chase, the American Consul, and Captain Carr, went on board, to confer with her commander. The result of their deliberation was, that the Saratoga started immediately for Sacrificion, the rendezvous of the Gulf squadron. Thus the affair stands, but out of it something unpleasant may arise, if cool heads do not intervene to moderate Mexican impetuosity.—N. O. Com. Times, M.
CANCUN.—Late intelligence from Cancun, Yucatan, states that the supply of gold in that establishment is exhausted. But miners were suffering from sickness and want of provisions.

Fish Story.
One day as Zachariah Hodgen was going to his daily avocation, after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home, with directions to his wife, to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking was prescribed, the good woman well knew that, whether she boiled it, or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in different ways. She, also, with some difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook, back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed upon the table, and with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation:
"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"
"Yes, my dear."
"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet any thing you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I had as lief eat a boiled frog."
"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."
"You didn't think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?"
"My dear, the last time we had fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."
So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of a cod nicely boiled, were deposited in a dish, a sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill nature of the husband.
"A pretty dish, this!" exclaimed he, "Boiled fish! chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of woman-kind, you would have made it into a chowder."
His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing excellent chowder.
"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please you with a favorite dish."
"Favorite dish, indeed," grumbled the discomfited husband, "I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."
That was a favorite expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as his preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a BULL-FROG, of portentous dimensions, and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at his full length. Zachariah sprang from his chair, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.
"My dear, said his wife, in a kind entreating tone, "I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner."
Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right, and that he was wrong, and declared that she should never again have occasion to read him another lecture, and he kept his word.
A TOUGH CUSTOMER.—A Canadian having bought a patriarch of a turkey that had frightened every other purchaser from the idea of making a jaw-ful feast of him, thus speaks of his bargain: "I took him home—my wife bled him three hours, and den he gobble. My wife put him in de pot wid de taters, and he kick 'em all out; but after two, three sixteen hour bile, den we gobble him!"
The United States mint has issued a specimen of gold dollars, some of which have been exhibited in Washington. They are about the size of a six-pence.
From the New York Evening Post.
THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following as the substance of certain resolutions said to be agreed to by the meeting of Southern members of Congress.
Resolved, That the South, having an equal interest in the territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principle of equity, to accept the terms of the Compromise Act of 36 deg. 30 min.
Resolved, That the South is willing that said territories shall be admitted into the Union as States, upon the presentation of constitutions, in which the subject of slavery is referred, upon appeal, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such question to be omitted in said constitution, until the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded.
Resolved, That the South will accept of a bill for territorial governments upon the principles of the act of last session, introduced by Senator John M. Clayton.
Resolved, That the South will accept of the act introduced the present session by Senator Douglas, with certain modifications, relative to appeals, as in the second resolution.
Resolved, That the South prefers a separation of the Union to that of accepting the Wilmot Proviso, and the faith of each State is pledged to protect her interests in said territories at the point of the bayonet.
Resolved, That this is the unanimous sense of this meeting, representing the South.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
GUARDIAN AND JOB OFFICE,
KANSASVILLE, Polk county, Mo.
We have made arrangements for a Book and Job Office, in connection with this paper, and respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of Book and Job work, which will be executed on entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.
Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Blanks of every kind, &c., &c.
feb7
LOOK AND READ!
CHEAP CASH STORE.
THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same. We have on hand a large and splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaid; de laines; alpaccas; Paramette chints; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, muslins; jeans; Huesays; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestic; hickory stripes; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also
GROCERIES,
such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus; lard; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; molasses; spice; pepper; ginger; and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of
QUEENSWARE,
which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of
HARDWARE,
consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; hatts and screws; files; saws; hammers; locks; chest and cupboard do; lathe; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron castings, &c., &c. We invite the attention to our
STATIONERY,
which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our
BOOTS AND SHOES,
we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our
HATS AND CAPS.
And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain
TO EMIGRANTS.
All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.
Our motto is, Cash, Sales and Small Profits.
The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit.
SMITH & TOOTLE.
feb7 6m
MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. E. G. WILLIAMS, tender a professional services to the citizens of Kansasville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—A few doors West of the Printing Office. feb7 3m
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.
DR. L. JOHNSON, of Centerville, hereby tenders his professional services to the afflicted portion of the citizens of Pottawatomie county. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in surgery and obstetrics, he feels a confident assurance in the management of the most difficult cases, and also feels competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate. feb7
FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
A. CHADWICK would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansasville and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. From the experience he has had in the most fashionable establishments in St. Louis, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction. For taste, elegance and a good fit, he feels confident of pleasing those who may favor him with their orders.
Residence in the rear of the Printing Office. Cutting done at the shortest notice. feb7 2m
THE FORGE.
W. F. CARTER, would inform the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACK-SMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as wheel-bells; hoes and edge tools. He will make any thing in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. feb7 2m
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
More proof that
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP
Will effectually cure the Fever and Ague.
COTNAM FALLS, O., March 16, 1849.
Sir—I am entirely out of the Tonic Syrup. Please send me some as soon as you can conveniently. I have met with very good success in the use of your medicine. I believe it has cured in every case.
Respectfully yours,
O. B. BERRY.
1849, Jan. 16, August 16, 1849.
Having used in my own family, Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Ferbrige, for the cure of Ague and fever, or chills and fever, as well as having used in my neighborhood, upwards of sixty bottles within the last two months, I take great pleasure in stating, that in no case has it failed to effect a cure, either in Ague or fever, or chills and fever; and I sincerely recommend it to all who are afflicted with either of these diseases, and I am confident that I have ever known a cure.
E. BATES, P. M.
JANUARY 20, 1849, KANSASVILLE, MO.
This is to certify that I am afflicted with Ague and fever, and have used Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Ferbrige, for the cure of Ague and fever, or chills and fever, as well as having used in my neighborhood, upwards of sixty bottles within the last two months, I take great pleasure in stating, that in no case has it failed to effect a cure, either in Ague or fever, or chills and fever; and I sincerely recommend it to all who are afflicted with either of these diseases, and I am confident that I have ever known a cure.
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E. BATES, P. M.
JANUARY 20, 1849, KANSASVILLE, MO.

There thou hast the flame undying,
And the energy divine;
There the power, the love, the beauty,
With a holier light to shine.

We are tending, upward wending,
In a grand unceasing flight;
Through the deep abyss of Being,
Rolling in a sea of light.

By the Law pervading nature;
Lowly flower, or star-world high,
Life's perpetual progression;
Truly if we rest—we die!

Human Soul! let outward action
Shadow forth the inmate will,
Ever pressing calmly onward,
Onward and aspiring still."

A STORY OF THE UPPER TEN

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

About the time these young ladies were ready to come out, their father had finished his splendid residence in Fifth Avenue, and was ready to take his place among the upper ten thousand. He had built a large manufactory away up on the island, so that the odor of his soap works might not taint the air elsewhere or grieve the people that

This singular freak, as it was considered by her family, was continued by Margaret for more than a year, during which she withdrew her herself from company as much as was possible for her to do, and appeared to derive more delight in domestic employment, in a kitchen, or in a parlour, than in the society of her friends. Mr. Cook was married, he says to this

...to his contemplated running ad-

...and could not

for the first two months I felt as if I
lather up. Ever since I have been
I didn't.

Sa	Fr	Th	We	Tu	Mo	Su
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	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30	31		
February, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30				
March, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	31			
April, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30				
May, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	31			
June, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	29	30				
July, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	31			
August, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	29	30	31			
September, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
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October, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	29	30	31			
November, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30				
December, :	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	31			

CLIPPINGS.

part, and, under some circumstances, make remunerating returns when yielding the two-millionth part only. If, then, the supply of gold at Copiapó be large or inexhaustible, and yields a twenty-sixth part of gold, that metal will be in demand of less value than the precious metal.

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